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E. P. McGINTY, EDITOR, H. K. WALKER, ASSISTANT EDITOR.

We wish it distinctly understood that no paper will inued until all arrearages are paid, except at the eption of the publishers.

Letters on business with this office, to ensure attention, must, in all cases, be directed to B. R. McKensie & Co.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 9, '55.

AMERICAN TICKET.

For Governor, MEREDITH P. GENTRY, Of Bedford. For Congress, F. K. ZOLLICOFFER. For Senator,

ANTHONY W. JOHNSON, For Representative, NEIL S. BROWN. LOCIEN M. TEMPLE.

For Joint Representative, HERMAN COX.

Mr. Nicholson's Speech. The Union and American of yesterday has a sketch of Hon. A. O. P. Nicholson's speech before the anti-American gathering in this city on the 4th, which contains some passages

deserving notice. We quote as follows: Mr. N. then preceeded to show, from the proceedings of the convention, how the Southern delegates had bumbled themselves-how, on bended knees, they had begged pardon of their Northern brethren-how that Mr. Ford, of Ohio, a red st suthed Abolitionist, had told them to their teeth of their "rascality"-how he had charged them with confessing that the Kansas and Nebraska bill was an outrage, and the repeal of the Missouri Ccompromise was a violation of a sacred compact-how Ford, the Ohio Abolitionist, called up to the confeesion the Southern fire eaters. And where, Mr. N. asked, was Hon. A. JACKSON Donelson during

The audacity of some men is astonishing. Mr. Nicholson should be one of the last of all the public men in Tennessee to rebuke others for alleged want of firmness, boldness and consistency in political emergencies. Has he forgotten the time, in 1850, when, in the memorable Southern Convention, assembled in this city, he declined for reasons best known to himself, to face the fierce and turbulent Southern Nullifiers, by delivering there the speech which he quietly published in the papers after the convention adjourned, and when the rampant pulliflers were far on their "winding way" homeward-a Parthian arrow let fly at a returning foe. Where then, were A. O. P. Nicholson's chivalry and prowess in defense of the Union and the Constitution? He eat mute, amid the developement of treasonable schemes all around him, at a time when a bold and timely delivery of his subsequently printed speech would have made him a head and shoulders taller than the measure of any political stature he can now ever hope to attain. And where, then, was Hon, Andrew J. Don-ELSON, for whose whereabouts Mr. N. here so sneeringly inquires? Then, as now, true to his pride of character as a Tennesseean, his patriot daty as an American citizen, and his political antecedents as a friend of the Constitution and the Union, he rose in his place and denounced to their faces, the "unhallowed purposes" of the Convention. The recollection

"where was Hon. A. JACKSON Donelson?" The men who represented Tennessee and the south generally in the Philadelphia American Convention, were not the men to "humble themselves" "on bended knees" before either northern or southern sectional agitators; and any man possessing an ordinary degree of selfrespect ought to be ashamed to make or insinuate such a charge. Especially ought Mr. Nicholson to feel estopped from such ungracious work as is here ascribed to him, while he is editor of the reputed organ of an administration which retains in office as Governor of Kansas a man who, according to the testimony of a principal member of the Cabinet, ought to have been turned out long since for his abolitionism. Hear how Hon. Jeff. Davis, Mr. Pierce's Secretary of war, spoke of Governor Reeder, at Vicksburg, on the 6th ult. ;

of the striking contrast of their bearing and

deportment on that occasion, should tingle

with a blush of shame, the cheek of Mr. N.

when he again assumes to sneeringly inquire

In reference to the appointment of Reeder, Col. Davis stated that it was not known to the Administration when he was appointed that he was an abolitionist; he was regarded from his speeches as leaning to the other side. He admitted, however, that it was known that Reeder had fallen on the side of the abolitionists in the contest in Kansas.

But Gov. Reeder is not yet turned out, and Mr. Nicholson is a whief supporter and de ander of that administration which retains him in service in that most delicate and critically important post. We venture the prediction, if he shall be removed in obedience to the demands of a conservative national sentiment, some other cause will be assigned than abolitionism, lest his freesoil friends at the North be offended. Who will not read in this connection, with a smile of derision, Mr. Nicholson's grave assurance that Gen. Pierce's "fidelity to the Constitution, the Compromise and the South was beyond dispute!"

Mr. Nicholson's attempts to criticiso the American Platforra are peurile and ridiculous. The following clauses, taken together, cover interms clear and explicit, patriotic and manly, all the ground which he affects to regard as evaded or compromised away :

Obedience to the Constitution of the States, as the supreme law of the land, sacredly obligatory upon all its parts and members; and steadfast resistance to the spirit of innovation upon its principles, however specious the pretexts. Avowing that in all doubtful or disputed points it may only be legally ascertained and expounded by the judicial power of the United States. . . .

And as experience has shown it impossible to reconcile opinions so extreme as those which separate the disputants, and as there can be no dishe submitting to the laws, the National Council has deemed it the best guarantee of common justice and future peace, to abide by and maintain the existing laws upon the subject of Slavery, as a final and conclusive settlement of that subject in spirit and in

Tennesseeans, how do you like, in contrast with that, the following platform put forth in a recent editorial article in Mr. Nicholson's paper, the Washington Union?

"If we are right in assuming that the North and the South can never harmonize on the abstract subject of slavery, it follows that there can be no such things as national parties, except upon the -stire exclusion of the subject from

command ready assent, and they demonstrate the readily show. We quote his language: proposition that no party embracing members at the north and the south can be national or harmonious in its organization which does not exclude the question of slavery from its creed. If Northern men insist an insuperable barrier against a harmonious associ. ed the popular mojority given to any successful canation with Southern men. In like manner, if South- didate is morally and politically right, they thereby cut off Northern men from political association with them. The necessary result is, that, without toleration of

possibly be national." Lest Mr. Nicholson should object to any construction we might place upon this remarkable paragraph from his paper, we will appeal in the Union!" Now what does the Richmond that "if the whole world were Catholics, the Nicholson's paper? Read:

this. We shall not undertake to set forth painfully Read: and argumentatively the monstrous nature of this new canon of Democratic faith. To the South, nothing could be more dangerous or repulsive. The latter have no common centre, no exclusive Neutrality as a policy! To be neutral on the slave source from whence flows power in every religious tile to the South. . To claim to be a national party, and yet have no which, from all parts of the world, is paid to Rome. question of nationality, is a mockery of political portance in the political order of States. It is not honesty. To have no views nor principles on that so with Rome. Everything in Catholicism tends to question is to be destitute of all principles what Rome. She is felt and feared everywhere. She ever, save the principles of the loaves and fishes. exercises an immense empire over her ministers; national Constitution with fiendish blasphemy and and concealed-her sacred and profane codes. Her venom. The Democracy stands listlessly by, representatives are first every where. The honors pluming itself on its nationality, and pampering the which she lets fall on the head of her elect, are the assailants with office and plunder! Neutrality like summit of private grandeur in the eyes of the this is, if possible, worse than Abolitionism, and world." the South will have none of it."

bers of his own party at the South, of the reach of judgment, the respective forces of the ty, and undertakes to lecture Tenneesseeans upon their duty to themselves, to the South, to dred and seventy millions. the Union and the Constitution, upon this Catholicism, . . most delicate and vital subject. See where the combined authority of the Nashville Union and the Richmond Enquirer places him .-The Charleston Mercury and New Orleans Delta are no less explicit and severe.

on another mission to preach political orthocredentials renewed !

and his correspondent, "H.," cackle like a hen with one chicken over what they imagine to be the discovery of a contradiction or inconsistency in Gen. Zollicoffer's printed speech. They assume that the General's argument, backed up by statistical data from the census returns, to show that the foreign immigration 'fuses readily with the free-soil element," is necessarily contradictory of his argument in Roman Catholic vote was given to Mr. Pierce in 1852, upon an understanding that Roman Catholics were to be remembered and benefitted." and perhaps controlled the election.

foreign vote is large enough to do both-"fuse readily with the abolition element" to such extent that those States, as the census shows, in which most foreigners reside, cast most abolition votes, and yet leave enough to control the result of the Presidential election. Thus-the distinct freesoil ticket received in 1850, 157,-296. It is not stated or supposed in the speech HUGHES of New York, in which he shows up the that all of these were foreigners, but only so great Prelate and the Government of Rome in a many as to show that foreignism "fuses readily with abolition." Nor is it pretended that all foreigners are abolitionists-but it is alleged that as a class they "bring with them strongly pre-conceived anti-slavery feelings," (such as it with utter execration as one of the worst and are notoriously cherished by the mass of Europeans.) Now, suppose one-half, or even two-thirds of the 157, 296 votes cast for Hale | men and monks? In which one of the "congrega in 1852, to be of foreign birth, we have yet tions," the congregation of the Index, with a Carleft the immense popular power of three hun- scribes to every Roman what books he may read, dred thousand foreign votes-quite enough, and what not, under paius and penalties !- In which numerically, to turn the scale in the late Pres. another congregation, called Inquisition or Holy Ofidential election, if cast mainly in a body, for bad books, profanations, abuse of sacraments, accu Pierce or Scott, seeing that Pierce's insjority sations of sorcery, and, in general, of everything was 202,679, or only about two thirds of that that interests religion and the faith?-In which the number. Again: It is not pretended that all who dungeons of San Angelo, and the galley, and the cherish "strong anti-slavery feelings," or that ment, await those who may be convicted of reading all abolitionists in principle, whether native or any of the twenty thousand books named in the foreign-born, throw their votes away upon a of Thomas Jefferson and Benjamin Franklin?hopeless candidate, instead of casting them for In which certain bankers have a monopoly to sell a choice between two, more or less objection- some of the necessaries of life, in consideration of able to them on this question, with a view to some practicable and desirable object in another direction. Thus, thousands, and tens of your three Graces, can venture to dispute; and, to thousands, of good Catholics, of such "strong I have met with, they furnish the exact idea not only of a bad, but of the very worst Government would readily consent ic forego these for the in the world-except only the Government of Engreal or imaginary promotion of the power and authority of "Holy Mother Church," The two propositions, it is therefore seen, are not at all necessarily inconsistent with each other,

according to the figures given and facts stated. not cast for Mr. Pierce "upon an understand- phlet edicition of the Archbishop's letter to Gen. ing" with somebody, how does the Union and American account for the following statement made by Hon. KENNETH RAYNER of North

city on the evening of the 21st ult. : Our late Minister to Spain, Mr. Barringer, stated to me, in Baltimore, that the Pope's Nuncio at the For my own part I think that as we have no es-Court of Spain, said to him, before the news of the tablished religion at home, which, in our circumformation of Pierce's Cabinet reached there, "I can stances, I rega tell you one man that will be in the Cabinet. That will be Mr. Campbell, of Pennsylvania, as a member of the Catholic church."

This statement is of itself sufficient to sus- full You will not tell. But I, collating your guartain all that Gen. Zollicoffer asserts on this ded language with the too candid aspirations of the head as a logical proposition-"that the Ro- Shepherd and the Reviewwill supply the want. That man Catholic vote was given to Mr. Planes in which makes it "wise" to eliminate religion from man Catholic vote was given to Mr. Pierce in Congress, which makes it a benefit to have no es-1832, upon an understanding that Roman tablished religion here, is the "circumstance" that Catholics were to be remembered and bene- Catholics are now in the minority. If there was fitted." Besides, we have the important coincident facts that two or three influential not lay it on foreign missions, and the attorneyship for the United States District of New York, were to Catholies to my nothing of the type think it wrong and unjust to punish heregeven to Catholies, to say nothing of numer-ous subordinate appointments in the depart-and that you hold it to be no part of the function ments at Washington, filled by foreign Catholics in place of American born citizens—twenty-seven out of twenty-eight in the State De-

their political creeds. No mathematical proposi- an opinion, a surmise rather than an assertion, tion is more true than that the only basis of party either as matter of fact or of argument, that organization is an agreement amongst those who enter into it upon the subjects which they recognize the foreign vote has "elected every President as belonging to its creed. They may differ as widely of the United States since 1836," and it, thereas is possible as to all subjects not embraced by their fore, contradicts nothing, whether correct or party creed, but to be harmanious inside their organ-ization, they must have common sentiments and stand incorrect; as an analysis of the other elections together on a common platform. These truths will like that we have given of the last, would

It is now believed that the foreign vote has eleced every President of the United States since 1836. It is certain that it has sometimes been thrown on upon engrafting upon their party creed the doctrine one side and sometimes on the other, just as interthat slavery is a moral or political evil, they raise est prompted, and that it has always largely exceed-

ern men insist on making a party creed that slavery | That it has "always largely exceeded the popular majority given to any successful candidate," is shown by the census. The rest is differences of opinion as to the abstract question of mere matter of opinion, and at most given slavery, parties are necessarily sectional and cannot only as such.

> "If the whole World were Catholics, the Pope would Govern the World.

A very able writer in the Frankfort (Ky. to Democratic authority, to which he will Commonwealth, discussing the subject of "the hardly take exceptions. The Nashville Union Pope's powers," quotes the following remarkaand American of the 23d ult., took occasion ble extract from a work by the Abbe de Pradt, to say that the Richmond Enquirer has been a French Roman Catholic Bishop, on "ancient for "many years the first Democratic paper and modern Jesuitism." Note the assertion Enquirer say of this paragraph from Mr. Pope would command the world"-and also, that the Roman Catholic Clergy will, in time, "But we have no patience with a doctrine like "give embarrassment to the United States."-

"Catholicism is not organized like other worship question at this crisis of public affairs, is to be hos- society. They have no Rome-ner predecessor of - Rome-nor pretensions of Rome-no deference, principles on this leading, abiding, overshadowing The exaltation or depression of these is of no imionism vaunts its Higher Law and assails the upon one part of her faithful. She has her public

"As nothing is to be neglected in a subject so Such is the position, on the slavery question, grave, for its perfect elucidation, I fear not to place under the eyes of the reader, the religious statistics as understood and interpreted by leading mem- of the world. This table will place within the man who comes out here from Washington Ci- different kinds of worship, and the nature of the conduct which this force requires.

"Population of the terrestrial globe-six hun-Protestantism and dissenting worship, 40,000,000 4.000,000 Mahomedans, . Greek worship, .

"The actual question limits our attention to Catholicism. It counts one hundred and twenty mil-We advise Mr. Nicholson before he comes lions of followers. It cannot have less than four hundred thousand Ministers. This worship and its doxy to the people of Tennessee, or any part one head. Respect for him increases with distance. of the South, as a Southern Democrat, to get his Major e longinquo reverentia. The Irish and Amercan priests are more obsequious to Rome than the German and French priests, who are placed nearer to her. Rome, viewed at a distance, is a collossus. The editor of the Union and American | Who is the chief of this immense family, of this militia, present everywhere. The Pope, He counts, then, more subjects than a sovereign; more, en, than many sovereigns together. These have subjects only on their own territory. The Pope counts subjects upon the territory of all sovereigns. These mand only the exterior; their authority teaches only externals. The Pope penetrates deeper, he commands the interior. The seat of his empire is placed in the conscience itself. If the whole world were Catholics, the Pope would command the world. "In Ireland, Holland and the United States, Rome does everything by apostolical vicars, as in countries another part of the same speech, that "the of missions. The Regime pleases Rome; for it Roman Catholic vote was given to Mr. Pierce gives her the means of being mistress everywhere. he clergy of the United States, like that of Ireland, is very devoted to the Pope. It is very rigorous. In time it will give embarrassment to the United States, as that of Ireland does to that of the British government." 2 Ed., pages 295, 297, Not at all inconsistent or contradictory. The 298, and 306.

John Mitchell on the Papal Government-A Docu-

ment for the Times! From the Shelbyville Expositor, Sept. 12, 1854. JOHN MITCHELL, an Irish Refugee, a man of distinguished talent, and a Catholic is publishing in the "Citizen," a series of letters addressed to Archbishop most striking manner. Of the latter he says :

" Americans, and those Irishmen who, in America, see and know what freedom and justice are, had petter consider a little the nature of the Papal government, in order that they may learn to regard meanest despotisms that now deform Europe.

"Think, then, of a Government in which all offices of trust and emolument are filled by clergydinal for a prefect, and a monk for secretary, prefice, has cognizance of all heresies, blasphemics, penal labor of the marshes, and fines, and imprisonlending money to the Pope to pay foreign troops for

land in Ireland." If the Roman Catholics were in a majority in this country, we should soon see them attempting to take the reign; of civil government in their hands. This Mr. MITCHELL believes, as will be seen from the following paragraphs. He is quoting from a pam-Cass, and commenting thereon :

"Two ill-favored sentences occur in your pan phiet. In page 4 you speak of "The constitutional character of our own beloved Carolina, in a public speech in Washington country, which has so wisely, for its circumsiances, eliminated religious questions from the deliberations

of Congress." And in page 38-

Will your Grace tell us what kind of circumstance would make religion a proper question for Govern-ment; and would make an established religion use-

partment alone.

The remaining quotation by "H." from Gen.

S llicoffer's speech is the merert intimation of cumetances were but favorable—that is to say—if

you had the power. Ah! if you had me for instances . The Abolitionists and Gov. Johnson-What they on the rack. Blessed Virgin! how your Grace would grind my bones!

Now is it any wonder that Americans should distrust and abhor you! Is it any wonder that our from the very shadow of your mitre?"

And we would ask, is it surprising that there pervent such a church as this, and such men as of the following for the Presidency? Hughes, from acuiring control in civil affairs-

Two Ex-Presidents in Parliament House.

We subjoin an extract from a recent speech made by Mr. BRIGHT in the House of Commons. It would seem from his statement that Mr. VAN BUREN and Mr. FILLMORE must have been in the Hall of the Commons at the same time. Mr. BRIGHT has a just sense of the progress, resources and power of the United States; but if the Times has reported him cor- he openly advocates the slavery doctrines of South-Ratification at Louisville.

The ratification of the American platform at Louisville on Tuesday night last was a most spirited and enthusiastic affair. There were ten thousand people in attendance, according to the Courier's estimate. Several capital speeches were made, and the whole thing passed off in the finest style.

Our accounts from Kentucky generally are of the most cheering character. "Sam" will triumph there without a doubt.

the annual cost of our general and state governments at eleven million pounds sterling, about \$55,000,000. The expenses of the fede ral government are nearly \$80,060,060, and of the several states at least \$12,000,000 moremaking in the aggregate some ninety odd millions, instead of fifty-five. Our government is a very expensive one, taking the cost of all our municipal organizations into account-much more so than is necessary-but we pay it volden is felt to be onerous.

Mr. Bright said: There is a country called the United States of America. Only on Tuesday night the very remarkable circumstance occurred-and I thick the House will be of opinion that it is one worth notice-of two of the distinguished men being present listening to the debates in this house who have occupied the position of President of the United States, (hear, hear) a position, I venture to say, not lower in honor and in dignity than that of any crowned monarch on the surface of the globe. (Hear, hear.) The United States is precisely the country which is running with us the race of power and of greatness. Its population will, I believe, at the next census exceed the population of the United Kingdom; in its manufactures and general industry, it is by far the most formidable rival that the great manufacturers of this country now have to contend with; it has, I suppose, ten steamers for one steams er of this country: its magnificent steamships have crossed the Atlantic in a shorter time than the steamships of this country; the finest vessels which are at this moment performing the voyage between England and the Australian colonies have been bailt in the United States; therefore in ship building industry the United States not only compete with but in some respects even excel this country. Look at our present position and that of the United States. May I entreat the attention of the House, for I am not declaiming, I am not making a party attack, I am treating of that which to my mind, is of vital importance to every family in the kingdom! (Cheers.) This year the Chancellor of the Exchequer told you that he must have a sum of £86,-000,000, in order to carry on the various departments of your Government, and to defray your vast military expenditure. The United States has at this moment in her Treasury enough, I think, to pay off all her debts. Deduct the whole amount of the expenses of the Government of the United States, not only of the general Government, but also of the thirty independent sovereign States, from the £86 .-000,000 we are spending, and you will find that about £75,000,000 will be left, which is, therefore, more than the people of the United States.

Col. Kinney .- This philanthropic individual is likely to meet opposition from a source rather unexpected, to his scheme for Americanizing Nicaragua. The Deputy President Watches from \$40 to \$180! has issued a proclamation calling upon the people to resist his landing to the death, and enjoining upon them to refrain from entertain-

By the Daniel Webster, the New Orleans The Monarch of the Glen; Picayune has the following from a reliable cor-

The war, it is said, is about concluded. The revolutionists have retired to Leon and petitioned for pardon from the government. Indulgence was lot eries and raffles of the times, but are of real value, con-accordingly granted by the President to all soldiers sisting as they do, of Land, Gold and Diamonds. of the rank and file, and to non-commissioned officers. Many solders, in consequence, have abandoned the revolutionists and presented themselves

Gen. Guardioli arrived at Granada on the 15th inst., and it is very probable that there will be war between Nicaragua and Honduras to destroy Cavarris, who protected the revolutionists in Nicaragua. Guatemala, it is said, will aid this movement or the purpose of putting an end to the Coquimbo party, the unceasing enemy of peace and order in Central America.

[From the Montgomery Mail-neutr 1.]

The Present Freesoil Administration. It is with real regret, that we observe the augmenting proofs of the betrayal of the South and the delivery of its intersts in Kansas, into freesoil, abolition hands. We suppose that Mr Pierce, after due consultation, has decided that the South can no longer be useful, and takes an early start to secure the sympathies of the great anti-slavery party at the North. This, however, is no excuse, no pallitation, even, with honorable men, for his sale of the interests of the South. It was to the South, he mainly owed his advancement, and had he retained but a semblance of friendship for her institutions, he might safely have counted on her gratitude and friendship forever. It is fated otherwise, however: Mr. Pierce has taken his lot with the enemies of slavery, and, as much as we de slore his recusancy, the South must ignore him and defend

her institutions. There is one consolation about this deep treachery to the South; that the exposure is so complete, in the refusal to try Reeder for his freesoilism and the "lumping" of him and the Southern Judges agether, on accusations touching private character -in short, the placing of Johnson and Elmore in the same stocks, to be pelted with the same bad eggs that are thrown at Reeder-together with the quasi official declarations by the Union, that the administration party must "ignore" slavery-the exposure, we say, is so complete in these matters, that some respectable administration papers will not violate their conscience, by attempting to defend these acts of baseness.

From the Jackson Miss, Mercury, The Abolitionist Reeder not to be Removed!

It will be remembered that the Secretary of War pology for the appointment of Recorder, that his sholltionism was not known at the time of his appointment—that he would certainly be removed; indeed, was probably removed at the time be was repeaking. This statement Col. Davis spread in the result will be seat to each Shareholder, and the successful numbers published in the newspapers.

The price of one Ticket is Two Dollars.

The following advantages are given by taking a number of Tickets, viz:

It now appears that the Secretary was rather "ahead of the bounds." Reeder has not been re moved, but on the contrary is on his way back to

N. S.—Letters to be directed "per ateamer, eig Liverpool,"

Kansas to assist the "New England Aid Society" to

Mosm Strand. Soxs, Bankers, in Frankfert-en-the Maine.

Remittances which arrive after the day of drawing, will

abolitionize that territory.

This is another evidence that the Administration

think of him-Southern Men, Read!

The Democratic Herald, published in the city of Toledo, Ohio, has the following "first rate poor Irish, who form the principal portion of your notice" of Andrew Johnson. Can any slave"subjects" here, should have fallen under a cloud holder support a man who occupies such a position, and by elevating him to the Gubernatorial chair of Tennessee, place him in a position should arise in this country a party determined to to be the candidate of such men as the writer

"Tennessee." An animated contest is going on in this good old Democratic State for Governor, and the largest crowds flock to hear the candidates that ever attended political meetings since the Hero of New Orleans used to address the masses in person. The present incumbent, Andrew Johnson, is the Democratic candidate, and a Mr. Gentry, a pro slavery renegade from the Federal Whig ranks, is the opposing candidate, brought out by a Know Nothing conclave. This man is on the stump abusing the Catholics, and denouncing them for their tyranny, while rectly, he is strangely in error in speaking of tor, Gov. Johnson, well and favorably known to our ern Niggerdom! On the other hand, his competiour expenses, federal and State. He estimates leading Democrats of Ohio, HAS NO SYMPA-THIES WITH SLAVERY, and is the advocate of such amendments to the Federal Constitution, as will give all power to the people, and EFFECTU-ALLY PU' DOWN THE INSTITUTION OF

> Look at this, gentlemen of the South! True, you may say that Gov. Johnson is not to be held responsible for what an Ohio Abolition paper says. That might be, if the Governor were not "well and favorably known to the leading Democrats of Ohio, as having no sympathies with slavery !" They served with him in Congress, and they know the man. Aye, they have heard him in defense of his "White Basis," which is as rank an Abolition position as is the following resolution of the Ohio State Convention, adopted at its recent meeting:

"Resolved, That the people of Ohio, now as they have always done, look upon slavery as an evil, and unfavorable to the development of the spirit and practical benefit of free institutions, and that entertaining these sentiments, they will at all times feel it to be their duty to use all power clearly given by the terms of the National compact, to prevent its untarily, and shall retrench, whenever the bur- influence, to mitigate, and finally to ERADFCATE its

> CHOLERA AT LEXINGTON. - We learn that up to noon on Monday there had been eight deaths by cholera at Lexington. The fatal cases were all Irish and blacks. We learn by dispatch that Lieut. Morrison who was attacked, was in a fair way of recovery .- Lou. Jour, 4th,

DIED-In St. Louis, Mo , on the 23d June, Mrs. MARY M. Scott, wife of Mr. John Scott of that city, and only daughter of Maj. John L. McEwen of Williamson county, Tenn.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF GROCERIES ON TIME.

By H. S. French & Son. ON WEDNESDAY, the 18th inst., at 9 o'clock, A. M.,

400 sacks prime Coffee; ,100 bbls Whisky;

1,000 kegs Nails; 200 boxes Star and Tallow Candles;

100 hage Cotton Varne; 100 bexes common Tobacco; 150 do Jesse Hare's Virginia Tobacco; 100,000 Regalia and Melee Cigars; 300 boxes Pint Flasks;

75 casks Brandy and Wines: 100 d z Plough Lines; 185 bbis Losf and Crushed Sugars;

1.800 reams Wrapping Paper; 100 bbis Molasse; 10 kegs Shot and Lead, &c., &c.

with satisfactory endorsers, payable in Bank.

-td H 8. FRENCH & SON. Land, Gold and Diamonds.

\$60,000! CAPURRO & CO'S MAMMOTH GIFT ENTERPRISE!

NO BLANKS. the sum of taxation that we are paying this year Between 34,000 and 35,000 Engravings actually sold since February last. Head Prize, a \$20,000 House in the City of St. Louis, on the Northwest corner of Locust and Seventh Streets.

FARMS ON THE PACIFIC RAILROAD COUNTRY SEAT A FEW MILES FROM THE CITY. Diamond Crosses worth \$200

Diamond Pins from \$20 to \$50! Diamond Rings worth \$20 This Magnificent Enterprise, ing the enemy, as Kinney and Fabens are THE best ever offered to the Public, in is progress, and By the payment of ONE BOLLAR, a person receives a

beautiful Engraving of either-A Chip of the Old Block; Or. The Stag at Bayl From Landseer, the greatest animal painter in the world, and a numbered receipt entitling him to draw any of the above valuable prizes.

The prizes, as you perceive, are not such as make up the

Office for the disposal of Tickets, No. 68 Cherry street, nearly opposite the Post Office; also, at J. Stifle's, Market street, and B. F. Williams', Broad street. Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin money received at par for Tickets. All orders addressed to us shall receive prompt attention T. A. CASWELL, General Agent.

L'ROM and after this date, ST. CLAIR M. MORGAN is Nashville, July 1, 1855.

FOR LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN. ADIES' Superfine Gaiters, Walking Shoes of French Me

Misses Gaiters, Pumps and Welt Morocco and Kid Boots. Children's Boots, Shoes and Galters of every variety of RAMAGE & CHURCH,

BOOKS FOR LEISURE HOURS. CITAR PAPERS, or Experiences of Art and Nature, by D Henry Ward Bech r.
PERO'S FROM A BELFRY, or the P rish Sketch Book, by Rev. F. W. Shelton.

JOY AND CARE, a Friendly Book for Young Mothers, by Mrs. Tothill. OUR COUNTRYMEN, or Brief Memoirs of Eminent Amer icans, by Loming.
ALONE, by Marion Harland, of Virginia.

Ju t received and for sale by TRUNKS, TRAVELING BAGS AND VALICES WE have on hand a large assertment of SOLE LEATH-ER THUNKS, TRAVELING BAGS, and VALICES, Philadelphia manufacture, which we will sell at the very lowest prices. RAMAGE & CHURCH, 42 College street.

PUBLIC NOTICE. GRAND DUCHY OF BADEN LOTTERY LOAN. Capital 14,000,000 Florins.

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The 31st August, 1855. When every drawn number must obtain one of the above-mentioned Prizes, which will be paid in Cash, at the offices of the undersigned. Those fortunate Shareholders not rein his speech here three weeks ago, stated in ap- siding on the spot, will have their amount of prizes gained

public speeches and private conversations from the time he touched the borders of Virginia until he reached Briarfield. It was published in the papers on his authority all along his route of travel.

It now appears that the Secretary was rather

It now appears that the Secretary was rather Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Germany.

aThis is another evidence that the Administration of the sender.

has lately changed its course of policy towards the South.

be returned, or invested in the next drawing, at the option of the sender.

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BY virtue of a decree rendered at the May term, 1855, of the Chancery Court at Nashville, I will expose for pub-lic sale to the highest bidder, on the 30th day of June Inst., at the Court House door in Nashville, the following described property, to wit:
Ninety-two acres of Land, about 4% miles from Nashville 4 Jeremy Taylor's Whole Works, with his Life and a Cri ical above described, and being a part of the tract of and own-ed by the late David B. Love, dec'd. Also, a tract of land 5 Barrett's Synopsis of Criticisms on Difficult and Disputed in Humphreys county, near Waverly, containing 640 acres, more or less. Also, a tract of land containing 250 acres, more or less, on the waters of Marrowbone Creek in David-

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TERMS—The above property will be sold on a credit of odited by McMillan. 13 vols. (scarce.)

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50 to WM. GLENN, Sparta, 40 to J. H. COWLEY, Picasant Grove, SO to LEIPER & MENAPER, Murfreesboro', 10 to J. H. Porrs, Mount Pleasant,

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My treatment is not the using of the Knife, or Caustle, or N advertisement of Mr. Ul'OLPHO WOLFE, lately pub-lished, as I suppose, intended for the protection of his other diseases, such as Female Diseases and Ulcers, Scrof-A lished, as I suppose, intended for the protection of his Schiedam Schnapps against counterfeiters, has come under my observation, and being engaged in the manufacture of I ask of persons afflicted with any of the above named Schiedam Schuapps, were I to let it pass without notice diseases, is to give me a trial. Where there i no cure through this medium, I might be considered among those thre shall be no charge. Further information can be obbut ained by calling on me, or by letter, at No. 127 North Mar-JONATHAN THOMAS.

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